

H. Reynolds



MICHIGAN

FARMER,

AND WESTERN AGRICULTURALIST.

"Agriculture is the noblest, as it is the most natural pursuit of Man."

VOLUME I.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Agricultural Chemistry.

(PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL.)

NUMBER XI.

Alternation of Crops and Disintegration of Soils.
TO AGRICULTURISTS:

It has long been observed that the cultivation of annual plants for several successive years on the same soil, greatly impairs their growth; and with some this is the case, in spite of all the manures and composts we add to the land.

Peas, Clover and Flax will not thrive on the same soil, for successive years; but Hemp, Rye and Oats may be raised in close succession when the proper manures are employed.

When a soil becomes unfitted for the production of a certain kind of plant, in consequence of its being raised upon it for successive years, it may be well adapted to the growth of another kind: and on this account has been practiced the alternation of crops by successful agriculturists.

The question now arises, why will not a soil upon which certain plants grew luxuriantly, continue thus to produce them for successive years, when it will produce an abundant growth of another kind? There are two causes for this. One is the abstraction from the soil, by the first crop, such inorganic matters as it required for its healthy development, but which is not essential for the growth of the other. If this was the only cause of its unfitness to produce the first it might be easily remedied by adding such matters to the land. But another cause exists, which is not removed, except by allowing the soil to remain fallow for a year or more—or, if continued to

be cultivated, by an alternation of crops.—Plants while growing expel by their roots certain matters which are not necessary for their nourishment, but are actually injurious to them; but they are not so to others, whose nature and demands are different. If this land, thus rendered unproductive, remains uncultivated for some time, the carbonaceous matters expelled by the roots of those crops grown upon it, undergoes a chemical change, in consequence of exposure to air and moisture—and is thus converted into humus, which again may render it fertile.

Experience has taught us, that the Carbon of a soil is increased by culture; this cannot be received from any other source except the atmosphere; and after going through certain transformations by the plant it is excreted by its roots.

The time which this excrementitious matter requires for its conversion into humus depends on the composition of the soil and on its porosity. If it be impregnated with lime, the change is quickly effected. Alkalies cause organic matters to absorb oxygen and thus hasten their decomposition. The conversion of this excrement is slow, in soils that contain a large proportion of clay. In some soils, clover will not thrive till the sixth, and in others not until the twelfth, and flax the second or third year. This depends upon the chemical nature of the soil.

If by raising wheat, on a certain piece of ground, we abstract therefrom the greater part of the silicate of potash, it renders it unfit for further production of this grain: but potatoes, turneps and lucern will now thrive there, because they differ in their composition and demands for inorganic matters. But after two or three years, wheat may be cultivated upon it again to advantage; because during this time the action of water and air will cause the disintegration of silicate of potash—and the excrements are either absorbed by the intervening crops, or are converted into humus.

When a soil becomes exhausted, lucern is one of the best crops we can use to enrich it. This vegetable requires but little inorganic matter; and in consequence of the large development of its leaves, and its thrifty growth, it is well fitted to, and does receive a large quantity of nutriment from the atmosphere: and by shading the ground, it prevents the evaporation of its moisture; but retains it, for its own use; therefore its growth is rapid, and the accumulation of organic matter from the air and water is great; and by its organic action much of this is eliminated into

the soil through the roots. While all this is going on, the inorganic matters of the soil are being liberated, by the action of air and moisture. Potatoes, beans, clover and turneps may thrive after wheat and corn, and vice versa.—By the proper alternation of crops, the soil is not impoverished, but on the contrary is rendered more fertile for them that are to follow; that is, if we occasionally add such matters as are removed therefrom by seeds, roots and leaves of plants; and which are used for the food of men and animals.

The reason why the alternation of crops is so advantageous is, that the one leaves behind such inorganic matters, or it may eliminate by its roots into the soil such organic excretions as the succeeding crop requires.

A soil that contains a considerable number of stones, will wear better than one that is entirely destitute; for by their gradual and continual wearing away, by the action of the weather, and by the friction of the implements of husbandry while working it, those inorganic matters which compose them are thus separated, become intimately mixed with the earth, and are thus reduced to such a state as to be taken up by the process of vegetation. Therefore we would recommend agriculturists not to remove all small stones from their land, for by remaining they prove a lasting supply of such inorganic matter as are annually being removed.

JOHN McLEAN.

Jackson, Nov. 10, 1843.

CORNSTALK SUGAR.—The Rev. Luther Humphrey, of Edwardsburgh, Michigan, has, after a series of experiments, succeeded in extracting sugar and molasses of excellent quality from cornstalks. As the recipe is very simple and practicable in its operations, we annex it for the benefit of such of our readers in the country, as may choose to try it.

"Take the cornstalks as soon as they have their growth, or as soon as the tassel begins to blossom, cut them in pieces boil them in a kettle for an hour or two, press out the juice any way you please, and boil it down to a syrup."

By measurements lately made by one skilled in curiosities, it is found that the silk worm's thread is so fine, that one drachm of it will extend a distance of one hundred and eighty-five miles and ninety-two feet; while the same weight of the common grass spider's thread will reach two hundred and twelve miles and seventy-four feet.

For the Michigan Farmer.

A Chapter on Smut.

WELL, FRIEND MOORE, the long looked-for season for Michigan, is near at hand—the season termed “after harvest”—before which awful stillness pervades the scene. The wheat crop, perhaps, is without a parallel in the history of the State. Still, with all its blessings, and while a thousand fields waving with golden grain, declare a beneficent creator, the farmer finds something of which to complain. But,

“Where is the sage, who can us tell,
Of good, unmixed, uncathed by ill?”

While the farmer is rejoicing over an abundant harvest, his notes of joy are interrupted, when he beholds his grain infected by a disease usually termed *smut*. I term it a disease, for such emphatically it is, and as such it should be treated—a disease as contagious among the wheat family, as the mumps, measles, or small pox is among the human family. And, like the good doctor, we should recollect,

When we behold the infected grain,
Our lot is to cure, not complain.

It may be proper to observe, that this disease has been known from time immemorial. It was known to the Romans by the name of *ustilago*; by the French farmers it is called *charbon*. It also may be well to observe that some situations are more liable to produce this disease, than others—such as wet marshy land, and that badly cultivated, where the crop is choked by weeds, the plants becoming sickly and vulnerable to every disease concomitant to the wheat crop.

But the most prolific source of this disease, exists in the seed when it is sown, as it is in the power of every farmer to test, by taking some of the smut, and inoculating sound wheat, and sowing the same in a place where it can be recognized the following harvest. But I shall quote from an abler author, who, in a work on this subject, says:—“I have been enabled to ascertain many important facts, respecting the nature and properties of the minute animal engendering this disease.”

After detailing some experiments, which I have not room to detail in a communication like this, he proceeds—“These experiments and results were so far satisfactory, as to establish incontestably the fact, the substances within the cavities of the distorted grains of smut, consist of real organized animals, endowed with the extraordinary property of having their power of motion suspended for a considerable length of time, and again having it restored, by the simple application of water. But how are these animals introduced into the young germs, and how propagated, were questions I could not at first answer; and I considered that these facts could be ascertained only by tracing the worms from the sowing of the seed wheat, through the whole progress of vegetation of the plant.

“I selected a sufficient number of sound wheat grains, and extracted a small portion of the worms from the cavities of the infected grains, which had been previously soaked in water about an hour—and placing some in the grooves of the posterior sides of the sound grains, I left them for some days to get dry,

and planted them in the ground on the 7th of October. At the same time, I planted some sound grains, in separate holes, about two inches deep, and, in each hole, two or three infected grains also. About the 20th of the same month, most of the seeds had come up, and from time to time I took some of these young plants for examination, but did not perceive any effect of the inoculation, till the 1st of December, when, out of nine plants, five proved to be infected with live worms. In the first plant, after splitting it carefully from the root upward, I found in the then unorganized substance, between the radicle and the plumula, three young worms, very lively, but not much larger than those with which the seed wheat was inoculated. In another I found one full sized worm, but no eggs about it. In the third plant, I found a still larger worm than last, but in dividing the stem I had cut the worm in two, and it soon died; it seemed to be full of eggs. In the other two plants I found some worms quite young, and some about half grown. But on the other four plants, the inoculation had no effect.

“The fact that, at such an early stage of the vegetation of the inoculated grains, such large worms were found, confirms my first supposition—that it requires several generations of those worms to introduce their eggs into the young germs. The large worms found in the substance of the young stem, were undoubtedly some of the original worms with which the seed wheat was inoculated, for they were on the point of laying their eggs in that stage—and these eggs, being again propelled by the rising sap, a stage farther, then come to maturity, and again lay their eggs, and thus progressively reach the elementary substance of the ear, where they are finally deposited in the then forming germs: the whole process probably requiring three or four such reproductions. After the same specimens had been kept dry six years and one month, the worms were all really dead: this is the longest which I have as yet been able to ascertain that these worms can retain their reviviscent power. That this disease is contagious, is sufficiently proved by the fact that it can at pleasure be inoculated on the sound seed.”

The above experiments were made with the assistance of a microscope, which magnified the object 100 times, superficially. The substance of the seed when sprouted, or before it sprouts, is converted into a milky pulp, by absorbing water from the soil—and this forms the food of the plant till it sends out roots, and is enabled to feed itself from the earth. And these minute particles of smut, so small that they float in the atmosphere round the threshing machine, if wet and placed under the microscope, will be found that each particle consists of a globule, transparent, and encompassed by a thin membrane resembling the egg of a snake—and the particles being incorporated with the food of the young plant, are the immediate cause of the disease.

The author we have quoted recommends steeping the seed in lime water, as being an effectual cure, or preventative, of this disease.

He says, “I have repeated the experiment by inoculating very strongly sound wheat grains with the worms, and afterwards steeping them in lime water, and the infection was always prevented. I have also steeped some sound wheat grains in lime water, and after having kept them in a dry state for several days, I inoculated them strongly with worms, but on examining the plants not one instance of infection occurred. From these facts, it is evident that properly steeping the seed in lime water, is a sure preventative of the disease occasioned by grain worms.” Rolling it in lime is practised by some, but the practice is deficient in one essential point—if the smut is secreted in the groove of the seed, it will not come in contact with the lime. Strong lye will have the same effect. If the properties of smut were generally understood, there would be little raised.

E. WOODEN.

Pulaski, Mich., 1843.

THE foregoing communication would have been published in August, had it not been mislaid soon after its reception. However, as some other friends are now discussing the subject, through the pages of the Farmer, this article from friend WOODEN is very appropriate at the present time.—EDITOR.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Fruit Trees Destroyed by Frost.

MR. EDITOR:—Since I have been in your State, I have heard much complaint about fruit being destroyed during the winter season. Various things have been proposed as preventatives, and it is very important that something should be found adequate to remove the evil. I do not pretend to have sufficient experience in horticulture to be able to prescribe, but merely place myself in the attitude of an enquirer. I will venture however to suggest a remedy which I heard from an experienced cultivator of fruit.

When there is a good body of snow on the ground, scrape it away from under the trees if the ground was not thoroughly frozen before it fell; and after the ground has become frozen, scrape it back again, and as much more on the top of it as you please: then cover it with straw, leaves, or something else which will prevent the snow from melting when there comes a thaw. This keeps the trees from immaturely putting forth buds, which the first frost would destroy.

Yours, &c.,

H. A. T.

REMARKS.—We have seen it stated in one of our exchanges, (and copied the statement into the Farmer,) that the remedy above suggested should not be adopted—for the reason that straw attracts, and affords a nest for such vermin as would gnaw the trunk and roots of the tree, &c. Can any of our horticultural friends furnish information upon the subject? —EDITOR.

RECIPE FOR MAKING CISTERN CEMENT.—

Ashes two parts, three parts clay, one part sand, mixed with oil, will make a cement as hard as marble, and impenetrable by water for ever.

Agricultural Aphorisms.

Annihilate the implements of husbandry which have been brought into existence in the course of a few hundred years, and the recollection of their uses, and starvation would be the consequence. So in a few hundred years from this time, the then inhabitants of the earth would starve on the practice of our present system of husbandry.

We are all born in sight of the mountain of plenty, and all desirous of climbing to its summit; but let me tell you, that you can only do this by holding on to a plough or hoe handle. If you attempt to climb up by any other means, you will surely tumble. He who never attempts to climb up this mountain is a brute, he who attains half way, is a man, and he who mounts the summit, is a hero.

With him who has "learned enough," I claim no kin; nor will I keep his company.

Nature works for the agriculturist while he is sleeping; who else can claim the benefit?

Equally silly is he who is killing his land to fill his purse, with him who killed his goose to get the golden egg. We learn not so much by our own experience as by the experience of others; and it is much easier to procure this by reading than by travelling.

He who seeks more light the more he finds, and finds more the more he seeks, is worthy to be called a sage.

You never saw a vulgar character *disinterestedly* sensible of the value of time.

Neatness begets order.

He who assumes the air of patronage, should know, that, unattended by delicacy, his services are affronts.

Prejudice and conceit are the offsprings of ignorance, and the great barriers to agricultural improvement.

A cent expended in money or time, in the promulgation of agricultural knowledge, will add many dollars to the public stock.

Those who exert themselves in the diffusion of agricultural knowledge, receive the approbation of all the real friends of their country.

Nothing injures agriculture more than whimsical novelties; except bigoted adherence to old and bad habits.

If you treat your land badly, it will return the compliment.

Never plant on foul ground to save a ploughing, or on wet ground to save time.

The best way to convert an agricultural bigot, is to put good examples before him, and be silent.

If we make large crops at the expense of our land, it becomes every year more evident that our apparent gain is real loss.

Manure is to a farm what daily food is to an animal; it must be procured at any sacrifice.

It is necessary often to be reminded of what we already know.—*Southern Planter.*

THE consumption of coffee in the United States in 1841, was 109,200,247 lbs. for 17,000,000; in the United Kingdom the consumption was 28,421,466 lbs. for a population of 20,000,000, being an average consumption of one pound per head in England and six pounds per head in the U. States.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

For the Michigan Farmer.

To the Young Ladies of Michigan.**Education, Improvement of Time, Amusements.**

YOUNG LADIES:—Having briefly given my opinion respecting dress, in a former number, let me ask your attention once more, while I endeavor to fulfil the promise then made to finish my "talk." There are so many subjects upon which I wish to converse, that I shall be obliged to notice them very briefly as I pass along. Education is one, but as several excellent articles upon this subject have already appeared in the "Farmer," (which I heartily recommend to your notice,) I will only add that it is very necessary for you to obtain a thorough knowledge of the *useful* branches, before proceeding to the *ornamental*. One is the prose, the other the poetry of our existence; or perhaps they may be more aptly compared to the fruits which sustain, and the flowers that adorn and sweeten life—the latter being useless without the former. Just so with our domestic employments: we should engage in such occupations as will render us most useful to ourselves and parents, and best prepare us to discharge the duties of wives and mothers.

There are people in the world (but we hope the number is small,) who think labor of any kind, and particularly useful labor, degrading; and consider a delicate hand the test of respectability: but do not let such opinions affect you in the least, for rest assured they are not cherished by any who are worthy of your regard. This reminds me of a *tete a tete* I enjoyed with a young friend, a few days since, when she remarked, in substance, as follows: "Although my circumstances are such as to render it unnecessary for me to labor for my support, yet I make it a point to soil my hands with daily household labor, for these two good reasons: I believe it to be the duty of all to be actively engaged in doing good;—and I know of no better way of keeping at a proper distance those senseless exquisites, yclept fortune hunters." I admired the spirit she manifested, and wished that all the young ladies in our country were actuated by like sentiments.

Witherspoon says, "Men may talk in raptures of youth and beauty, wit and sprightliness, and a hundred other shining qualities; but after a seven years union, not one of them is compared to good family management, which is seen at every meal, and felt every hour in the husband's purse."

Another author says that *soft* muscles, and *soft* hands, generally accompany *soft* brains. What think you of that, girls?

Mankind are very apt to go to extremes; and while some city exquisites may think it improper for a young lady to do any thing more useful than to chat in the parlor, "warble a few fashionable airs," "thrum the piano," or employ herself with a little ornamental needlework—some plain, old fashioned farmer may think his daughter is tinctured with false delicacy, if she have the least objection to assist in the hardy and perhaps dirty

occupations of the farm. Now I would not have you dressed like a puppet, and kept for show, or a plaything for fops;—neither would I make you a slave to unremitting bodily labor, with no thought beyond. No: when we meet with such extremes, the middle course is generally the best, and in my humble opinion woman's proper sphere is in and around the domestic circle. She should be practically acquainted with every species of housewifery, including needle work; and a due portion of her time should be devoted to reading, correspondence with friends, music, and any other employment calculated to improve and refine the heart. To promote health by exercise in the open air, there is ample opportunity, in training the vine around the latticed door, watching and tending the sweet flowers which your own hands have planted, the cultivation of which not only promotes health, "but imparts gentleness and delicacy to the mind." Then, who would be a blank in the world? A blank did I say? worse; a burden to society—for they must be fed and clothed, and some one must labor for their support; and who would not endeavor, in some way, to pay the debt.

But I have already exceeded the bounds intended, and will close by adding a few remarks on Amusements. The long winter, with its Holidays, is approaching—when amusements of various kinds will be abundant—and as there is often a feeling of doubt and perplexity, in regard to the propriety of taking a part in them, I will suggest a very short and easy rule for deciding this perplexing question. Will it promote piety in the heart? Or will it not rather cultivate a vain and worldly spirit?—thereby driving every pure, high and holy feeling from the heart? (for I consider myself as addressing those who are, or ought to be, Christians.) If you answer these questions candidly, and abide by that decision, they will prove a safe guide.

As ever, Yours, L. F.
Jackson, October, 1843.

FEMALE LABOR.—When the doctrine was advanced, some forty years ago, for ladies to fill political offices, it was strongly opposed, and so it should be at this time; and they should be strongly urged to more industry and perseverance in the cultivation of the garden—the management of the loom—the spinning wheel—the rearing of the Silk Worm—and many other branches of industry, not of too laborious a character. There are thousands of females that have to labor for a mere support, and their employment should be such as not to cause too great exertion for their systems. What a pity we do not see thousands industriously engaged in laudable pursuits, instead of running from house to house, talking about their neighbors—pointing out the evils this man or that lady has, and all the time thinking she is as pure as purity itself.—How much evil is brought about in this world by that little article the *tongue*.—*Selected.*

No THREE female attractions are so captivating, as cheerfulness, delicacy and modesty.—They are jewels above price.

MICHIGAN FARMER.

JACKSON,

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1843.

"Farmers do not read much."

On inquiring, a short time since, of one of our book-sellers, why he did not keep Agricultural Books for sale, we received the simple yet forcible reply that "Farmers do not read much." The remark is, we fear, too true of the generality of farmers—for perhaps they read less (respecting their pursuit) than any other class of citizens. While the professional and mechanical classes eagerly possess themselves of those books and periodicals which contain knowledge relating to their pursuits, the farmer—whose calling is the noblest on earth—seems willing to plod on in the "beaten track," without even a wish for knowledge and improvement in the science or practice of his occupation. Is not this true of a great portion of the farming community, especially in Michigan? And if so, why is such the fact? Is it because there is less necessity for the farmer to inform his mind, and obtain a correct knowledge of the theory and practice of his pursuit, than there is for those of other occupations respecting their various callings? Certainly not—for correct husbandry is more intricate than the genality of mechanical pursuits; and the present low price of agricultural productions, renders it all important that the farmer should increase the *quantity*, and better the *quality*, of his crops, and at the same time reduce the expense of his farming operations. And in no better way can the requisite information to do this be derived, than from the experience of able, scientific and practical farmers, as given in agricultural books and periodicals.

In order successfully and profitably to pursue his calling, it is as essential for the farmer to understand the nature and constituents of the soil he cultivates—to know what will most enrich, and how best to prepare his land for growing certain kinds of crops—to know and adopt the improved labor-saving implements of husbandry—and to be conversant with the improved systems of cultivation—as it is for the Lawyer to understand the Statute, the Divine to know the Scriptures, or the Mechanic to learn his Art and adopt the improved implements used in its prosecution.

Let the Farmers of the West obtain, study and peruse such agricultural books and periodicals as are within their reach, and it will not be said of them that they are ignorant of the science of their noble profession, or that "farmers do not read much."

To Correspondents.

Our hearty thanks are tendered to those friends who have hitherto contributed to the pages of the Farmer. We request them to renew and continue their contributions. And other friends of our enterprise, who have not yet written any thing for publication in the Farmer, are requested to do so—to give us the results of their experience. Send us facts—the details of your experience—the best mode of culture, and management of farms, stock, &c., in the West. Let us have your opinions, experiments, inquiries, &c.—any thing which may be deemed useful or interesting.

Come, friends, suppose you occupy some of the present and approaching long evenings, in noting down facts and experiments for publication in the Farmer—and thus promote the interests of your brethren, by introducing improvements in Western Agriculture.

Dr. John McLean.

THIS able contributor to our journal has been appointed "Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine," in the Rush Medical College, at Chicago, Ill. It affords us pleasure to make this announcement, as we believe DR. McLEAN is every way qualified to discharge the duties of the Professorship—and it must be gratifying to his numerous friends, to learn that one so talented, and yet so unassuming, has received an appointment richly merited by his professional and scientific attainments.

☞ "LARGE FAVORS thankfully acknowledged, and smaller ones in proportion." We are indebted to Mr. JETHRO BUNKER, of Sandstone, in this County, for a very large and beautiful *Apple*—of the Nonpareil (American) variety. It measures *fourteen inches* in circumference, and weighs *eighteen ounces*! This is the largest apple we have yet seen, grown in this State—though smaller than the one mentioned by our Plymouth correspondent, in the last number of the Farmer.

TO OUR FRIENDS.—We have on hand about fifty complete sets of the Farmer from the commencement—and nearly 150 copies of each number from the middle of the volume. We therefore hope our friends will still lend us their aid in obtaining subscribers to this volume. Would they not confer benefit upon their neighbors, by obtaining them as subscribers to the Farmer? We believe they would—while, at the same time, they would substantially aid us in the prosecution of our enterprise. Reader, please remember our request and ask your friends and neighbors to subscribe for the Farmer.

Washtenaw Ag. Fair and Cattle Show.

It affords us pleasure to publish the subjoined synopsis of the doings of the late Cattle Show and Fair in Washtenaw County. The proceedings of the Fair manifest that, in one county of the Peninsular State at least, an Agricultural Society is sustained, and adopting proper and efficient measures to promote the objects of its organization.

There are several matters embraced in the proceedings of the Fair, which speak well for the enterprise of the farmers of Washtenaw. Among others, we are glad to notice the premiums awarded to the Ladies—who, it appears, are interested in promoting the objects of the Society. We have no doubts respecting the success of the association of our friends in Washtenaw,—for any just cause to which the ladies lend their aid, *must* and *will* prosper.

Among the resolutions, we notice two, which, in our opinion, are very judicious and important. One is to hold a fair in April, "for the sale of Working Cattle and for hiring men";—the other recommending the School districts of the county "to purchase 10 vols. of Gray's Agricultural Chemistry for the use of schools."

At the 4th Annual Cattle Show and Fair of the Washtenaw County Agricultural Society, held at Ann Arbor, October 4, 1843, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the several committees proceeded to examine the articles, animals, &c., presented.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., an able address was delivered by E. L. Fuller, Esq. After the address the committees reported the following premiums:

For the best Cheese,	Mrs. W. W. Willet,	\$3
" 2d "	" O. White,	2
" 3d "	" J. Easty,	1
" the best Butter,	" O. White,	2
" 2d "	" M. F. Crane,	1
" the best Carpeting,	" J. G. Leland,	3
" 2d "	" M. F. Crane,	2
" 3d "	" H. M'Cormick,	1
" best wool stockings,	" J. Easty,	1
" best Woolen Yarn,	" A. E. D'Garmo,	1
" a lot of Sewing Silk,	" B. Farrand,	1
" " Lace,	" E. W. Morgan,	1
" superior needle work "	" Roice,	2
" best breaking up Plow,	Mr. V. Chapin,	2
" " Liv. Co. Imp'd do.	Patridge & Co.	2
" an Improved Churn,	S. D. M'Dowal,	1
" " Drag,	E. L. Fuller,	1
" best Bull,	Jas. Martin,	3
" " Working Oxen,	Heman Wilson,	3
" " 2 year old Heifer,	W. M'Cormick,	3
" 2d "	" Isaac Easty,	2
" best Milch Cow,	O. White,	3
" " Mare and Colt,	C. S. Goodrich,	3
" 2d "	" H. Camp,	2
" the best Buck,	A. E. D'Garmo,	3
" 2d "	George Tubbs,	2
" best 3 year old Colt,	Wm. Hiscock,	3
" 2d "	" J. M'Cormick,	2

The Committees expressed their regret that the articles and stock presented were not more numerous, but were highly gratified with the superior quality of all, which show that the members of our society have got the true method of producing the best of every thing rather than great quantities of inferior kinds. The Committee on stock were particularly pleased with the number of fine horses presented, and report that it was very difficult to determine to whom to award the premiums, from the fact of so many excellent ones being exhibited and nearly all worthy of premiums.

After hearing the report of the Committee the Society proceeded to elect the following officers for the ensuing year:

CHAUNCEY GOODRICH, President.

HORACE WELCH, } Vice Presidents.

GEO. SUTTON, }

W. S. MAYNARD, Sec'y and Treasurer.

HIRAM ARNOLD, Reporter.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Daniel B. Brown, L. Foster, E. White, Ann Arbor; A. E. D'Garmo, J. W. Van Cleve, Ypsilanti; F. Dunn, and E. L. Fuller, Pittsfield; Rufus Knight, Joseph Scott, Lodi; L. Boyden, T. Arms, Webster; Wm. Hiscock, Judge Case, Superior; John M'Cormick, Salem; M. F. Crane, Augusta; B. W. Wait, Scio; A. Williams, Lima; Ira Spaulding, Sylvan; R. M. Corning, Manchester; Wm. Burlingham, Saline; Henry Hall, Dexter; J. G. Leland, Norfolk; R. Shaw, York; Ethan Pier, Linden; C. Brush, Bridgewater; N. Morse, Sharon; Doct. McGoon, Freedom.

The following resolutions were approved:—

Resolved, That a Fair be held at Ann Arbor the first Wednesday after Town Meeting in April, for the sale of Working Cattle and for hiring men.

Resolved, That the Secretary call a meeting of the board in August to make preparations for the next Fair.

Resolved, That J. W. Van Cleve be requested to deliver an address at the next Fair.

Resolved, That Geo. Sutton, H. Arnold, and E. White be a Committee to settle with the Treasurer.

Resolved, That we recommend the School Districts of this county to purchase 10 vols. Grays Agricultural Chemistry for the use of each School.

Resolved, That we have a plowing match, a dinner, Band of music, &c. at the next Fair.

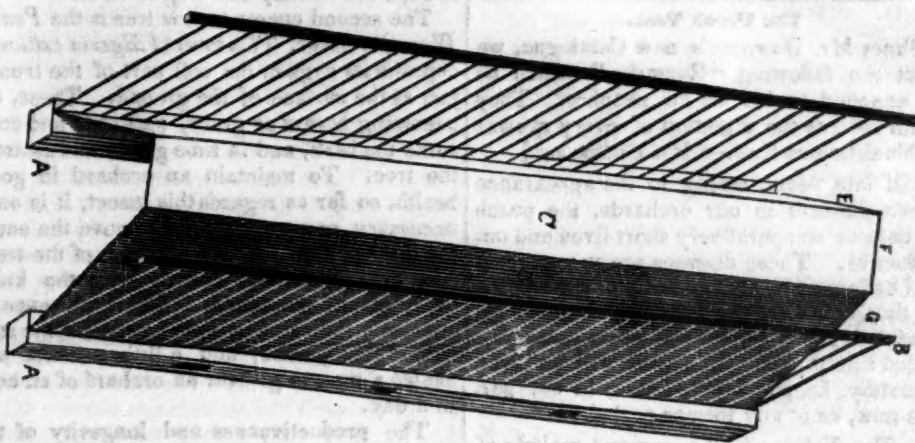
Resolved, That Mr. Fuller be requested to furnish a copy of his address for publication.

Resolved, That our proceedings be published in the papers of this village and in the Michigan Farmer.

WM. S. MAYNARD, Sec'y.

AMERICAN SATIN.—Mr. Turner of Nashville, Tenn., among other products of his looms, has turned out one piece of satin vesting, of about 40 yards, which the papers of that city pronounce of admirable quality, strong—heavy—glossy,—and we are glad to say the demand was such as to prove an encouragement to the spirited manufacturer.—*Cultivator*.

SHEEP RACK AND TROUGH.



From the New Genesee Farmer.

Sheep Rack and Trough.

MR. EDITOR:—Above I give you a plan of a Rack for foddering sheep, which I hope will attract the attention of sheep husbandmen. In seeing the unnecessary and prodigious waste of hay in the sheep-yard, during the early part of winter, I taxed my ingenuity to remedy the evil; and the above, of the numerous plans I made, was thought best and adopted.

The frame AA is composed of two sticks of timber fifteen feet long, and six by eight inches thick, placed five feet apart from outside to outside, and connected in three different places with scantling three inches by four. The slats are made of ash timber, sawed one and a quarter inches square—are four feet high—and, according to the plan, are four inches apart. I would, however, advise to have the spaces only three inches. That would be sufficiently wide, and there would then be no danger of the sheep putting their heads through and getting fast.

The holes in the frame and in the rave B, being bored with a one and a quarter inch auger, the slats are easily made to fit with a drawing knife. EFG is a frame built on the connecting scantling, and covered with boards, and is just one foot lower than the raves B. The board C is eighteen inches wide, and is used to walk upon when filling the rack with hay. On the outside of the pieces AA, a board may be nailed three or four inches higher than those sticks, by which an excellent trough will be formed to feed salt, grain, or roots in. The holes in the pieces AA, to be bored two inches from their inner edge, thus leaving the trough on the outside of the slats nearly six inches wide. I have now in my barn-yard four such racks, all connected in one line, being sixty feet long, at which one hundred and twenty sheep can eat with ease at the same time. Two of us, both unaccustomed to the use of the chisel, made the four racks in one week. A carpenter would, of course, have done it much quicker, if not much better.

Its advantages are, that it takes a less quantity of hay to keep the sheep well, and that it prevents the seed and dust from getting into

the wool, particularly about the neck. It also remedies the usual inconvenience of feeding potatoes or grain, by walking along upon the platform C, and dropping it down into the trough as you proceed.

Yours, respectfully, E. V. W. D.
Lafayette, N. Y. 1843.

HOGS AND PORK PACKING.—The Cincinnati Gazette states that the stock of Hogs is fully an average one throughout the region dependent upon Cincinnati for a market, especially in Kentucky, and that preparations for both packing and slaughtering are more extensive this year than we ever before noticed. There are eight or ten slaughtering establishments at Cincinnati, that are competent to slaughter and dress from 8 to 10,000 Hogs daily, and some 33 Pork houses, that can dispose of at least 25,000 Hogs per day were it necessary. The Gazette hazards no opinion as to the probable price, but states that the average price last season was a fraction under \$2,00 per 100.

DOMESTIC WINE.—Among the articles exhibited at the State Fair, were several bottles of wine, manufactured from the Isabella and Catawba grape, by E. FAY & SONS of Portland, Chautauque co. Though it might not suit the taste of the drinker of "choice old wines," it was a very good article, and had this recommendation, that it was "the pure juice of the grape."—*Cultivator*.

WILL YOU SUBSCRIBE?—We forward this number of the Farmer to many individuals who are not subscribers. If they consider the paper worthy of support, we hope they will subscribe, and induce their neighbors to do likewise. "The friends and managers of County Agricultural Societies, are particularly desired to use their influence in obtaining subscribers, as it is the surest mode of awakening a spirit of improvement among the members, and of insuring the support of the societies."

"A word to the wise," &c.

SELECTIONS.

The Peach Tree.

[From Mr. Downing's new Catalogue, we select the following "Remarks," which he has attached to his list of peaches. They should receive the attention of every grower of this delicious fruit.—*Alb. Cultivator.*]

"Of late years, owing to the appearance of two diseases in our orchards, the peach has become comparatively short-lived and unproductive. These diseases are yet scarcely at all understood by the majority of cultivators. We therefore offer the following suggestions, with the knowledge, that if appreciated and carried into practice, this fruit will be found as healthy, fine, and productive, in our gardens now, as at any former period.

1. The *Yellows* is the greatest malady of the peach. It affects the whole tree, and the seedlings raised from it are also more or less diseased in the same manner.

2. The *Yellows* is a contagious disease, spreading from tree to tree gradually, and it may be propagated by grafting or budding from the infected specimens.

3. This malady may be infallibly known by the following characteristics:—a decidedly yellowish color in the whole of the leaves of the tree; short and slender branches growing here and there, clothed with small, half-starved, narrow leaves, one-fourth or one-half the usual size; and mottled small fruit of inferior quality, ripening before the proper season.

4. A single tree with this disease will, by its contagious influence, gradually destroy a whole orchard of healthy trees. No pruning or mode of treatment hitherto discovered will restore to a healthy state a tree thoroughly diseased with the *Yellows*.

5. It is absolutely necessary to destroy all trees having the *Yellows*, in order to insure a sound condition in a young plantation yet healthy. In small gardens, where there are diseased trees contiguous, the neighbors must be prevailed upon to enter into the plan; in farms and large places, it will generally be sufficient to destroy all victims of the *Yellows* on the premises, as the disease spreads slowly. In trees received from nurseries, there will frequently be found an infected subject, and it should be at once rooted up, and its place supplied by a healthy tree. It is much better to destroy a single tree (though young) at once, than by allowing it to stand in the vain hope of its recovery, to spread disease among all in its neighborhood.

If we direct our attention to this matter, we shall find in almost every neighborhood, a number of sickly and diseased trees, which, although worthless, are allowed still to occupy the ground. Very frequently an old and favorite tree now lean and jaundiced, occupies year after year a corner of the garden, more from the recollection of the fine fruit it once bore, than from any present value. If we desire healthy and thriving peach trees, all these diseased specimens, old or young, must be entirely exterminated. While these are allowed to stand in any garden, disseminating

a contagious disease on every side, it is idle to hope for healthy and long-lived trees.

The second enemy to this tree is the *Peach Worm*, or borer. This insect (*Ageria exitiosa*) deposits its eggs in the soft part of the trunk, just at the surface of the ground. These, on becoming borers or grubs, perforate and consume the bark, and in time girdle and destroy the tree. To maintain an orchard in good health, so far as regards this insect, it is only necessary, every spring, to remove the earth for three or four inches at the base of the tree, and to cut out and destroy with the knife every one of the borers. Their presence is generally indicated by gum just below the surface of the ground, and a little practice will enable a man to go over an orchard of an acre in a day.

The productiveness and longevity of the peach tree will be greatly promoted by shortening or pruning the extremities of the branches of bearing trees, from one to two feet, in July every year. This will keep the tree full of bearing buds and healthy wood."

Inoculating Cheese.

What will the ingenuity of man not contrive? A method has been discovered of inoculating cheese; or in other words, of transposing the character of an old cheese into a new one.—This rather curious idea is brought forward in a communication to the *Agricultural Journal*, by John Robison, Esq. Secretary of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. 'If it be required,' says he, 'to communicate to a cheese the flavor and appearance of an old one, it may be done by the insertion in the new cheese of proportions of the old one containing the blue mould. The little scoop which is used in samples of cheese, is a ready means of performing the operation by changing ten or a dozen rolls which it extracts, and placing them to disseminate the germ of the blue mould all over the cheese.

'A new Stilton cheese treated in this way and well covered up from the air a few weeks becomes thoroughly impregnated with the mould, and generally with a flavor not to be distinguished from the old one. I have sometimes treated half a Lancaster cheese in this way, have left the other half in its natural state, and have been much amused with the remarks of our friends on the striking superiority of the English cheese over the Scotch one.'

If this ingenious plan be found really successful on repeated trials by others, Mr. Robison will deserve our thanks for bringing it forward. The next invention we shall hear of will probably be that of inoculating legs of mutton, and turning them into beef.—*Maine Farmer.*

SEVERAL Agricultural Schools have already been established in Sweden, and the government proposes immediately increasing their number to twenty. When shall we be able to see the same in our own country?

THE Ohio Statesman, estimates the surplus amount of wheat, raised in that State the present year, after supplying their wants, at 20,000,000 of bushels!!

New Grain Fork.

At a farm near Buffalo we saw a new grain-fork, the best adapted for pitching sheaves of grain, of any thing of the kind we ever before noticed.

Its construction is perfectly simple, and it can be made by any skillful blacksmith accustomed to forge pitchforks. It consists of two tines, nine inches long, which are spread two inches at the shank, and two and a half at the ends. The shank has a sudden curve at the end, of about two inches, so as to bring the points of the forks nearly in a line with the direction of the handle and shank. The naked part of the shank is eight inches long, one inch wide, by one-third of an inch thick, and enters the handle, which has a ferule on the end five inches, secured to the shank by a strong rivet. The tines and shank are made of the best of German steel, and possesses great elasticity, which very much lessens the labor of pitching. The handle may be of any desired length, but should possess as much elasticity as possible. Mr. A Raynor informed us, he could easily throw a sheaf over his barn from the load, and that he never pitched so easily with any instrument as this. The sheaf leaves the tines with an elastic spring, and the fork, at the same time, utters a musical sound, like the tuning fork, when struck, of a music master.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

Squashes.

It has been asserted, as the result of an accidental experiment, that squashes sown in the fall, will survive the frosts of winter and spring, and will ripen much earlier than any which can be raised by sowing in the spring.—Those sown in the spring and those sown in the fall, were, in the case alluded to, exposed to a severe frost; the former were killed, while the later survived. It may be worth a more satisfactory experiment. The earliest sallads we know, are grown in this way.—The same has been said of a species of beans, and even of potatoes.

To preserve good squashes in perfection, great care is necessary to keep them from the neighborhood of others of an inferior kind, and especially of pumpkins. If grown together, the good uniformly deteriorate, and the best squashes become bastard pumpkins. However mysterious this fact may appear, it is unquestionable; and it is probably to be explained on the same principles with a fact no less unquestionable, that the different species of corn and of grain always mix when they grow in the neighborhood of each other.—*Selected.*

BUTTER WITHOUT CHURNING.—The Stamford (Eng.) Mercury says, that a cow belonging to Mr. Smith, of that place, has been regularly milked for the last twelve months, but during the last thirteen weeks, after standing for two meals as usual, the cream when taken off, has changed gradually to butter without the assistance of a churn of any description; and when made up, is considerably firmer than any other butter at this season of the year. Strange as this may appear, it is an indisputable fact.

From the Cultivator.

Valuable Table.

Messrs. GAYLORD & TUCKER:—A few days ago I was much in want of some dry measures of capacity, as I have often been before; but this circumstance had never led me till then to think of the vast numbers of house keepers, especially farmers, who suffer inconvenience from the same cause; in fact, I do not believe that I should err in rating them at ninety-nine in every hundred. Why they continue to do so they themselves can best tell; but it occurred to me that I might render them an acceptable service by publishing a list of boxes in a square form, which I made out for my own use, to contain the following quantities: a barrel, half bbl. bushel, half bushel, peck, half peck, gallon, half gallon, and quart. The square shape was preferred, as being far easier, both to make and to calculate, and the list was immediately sent to my friend Mr. Ruffin, editor of the Farmer's Register. But, as many read your Cultivator who never see his paper, I now send the same statement to you, that you may publish it, if you think it may be useful. A similar table is not to be found in any book that I have ever seen; although it is perfectly obvious to every body that it is much wanted. The advantage of buyers especially, would be considerable; for they could always ascertain whether they received their proper quantity of any thing sold by dry measure, if they would only carry the table in their memories, or on a memorandum, together with a small rule in their pockets.

TABLE.

A box 24 inches long by 16 wide, and 29 in. deep, will contain a barrel, or 10,725 cubic inches.

A box 24 inches long by 16 wide, and 14 in. deep, will contain a half barrel, or 5,376 cubic inches.

A box 16 inches long by 16 8-10 wide, and 8 in. deep, will contain a bushel, or 2,150 4-10 cubic inches.

A box 12 inches long by 11 2-10 wide, and 8 in. deep, will contain a half bushel, or 1,075 2-10 cubic inches.

A box 8 inches long by 8 4-10 wide, and 8 in. deep, will contain one peck, or 537 6-10 cubic inches.

A box 8 inches long by 8 wide, and 4 2-10 deep, will contain a half peck, or 238 8-10 cubic inches.

A box 7 inches long by 4 wide, and 4 8-10 in. deep, will contain a half gallon, or 134 4-10 cubic inches.

A box 4 inches long by 4 wide, and 4 2-10 in. deep, will contain one quart, or 67 2-10 cubic inches.

These measures all come within a small fraction of a cubic inch of being perfectly accurate, as near, indeed, as any measures of capacity have ever yet been made for common use; the difficulty of making them with absolute exactness has never yet been overcome.

In addition, gentlemen, to the motive already stated for making this communication to you, I offer it as some small return for the instruction and entertainment which I have already

received from your highly useful paper; and beg you to accept my very sincere wishes for its future prosperity.

I remain, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JAMES M. GARNET.

BEAR UP.—Are you in humble circumstances? Does poverty stare widely at you? Are you sick in body and depressed in mind? Never fear; bear up and all is well. Have you failed in business? Has fire, or flood, or storms on the ocean, destroyed your property and left you almost penniless? Bear up with a stout heart and strong courage, you will be on your feet again and stand as firmly as before. Have your friends been swept away by insidious disease? Have those you loved as life, turned treacherous and forsaken you—so that now they deride your kindness and laugh at your broken heart? Bear up; have courage to overcome your feelings, and grief will soon give place to joy. No matter what has given you pain, or caused the tear of sorrow to trickle down your cheeks, the best course—the only wise course—is to bear up under your difficulties. Suffer not the storms of adversity to beat so furiously on your stout heart, as to overthrow it and cause you to perish. Do no such thing. Yield not your strength, and God and man will help you out of your difficulties. Submit—falter—sink—and you are gone—you perish forever, and no one will lift a finger to save you from the dust. Bear up—be courageous—and every man will put forth his strength to assist you.—*Sel.*

SHARP WORK.—The Otsego Republican contains a statement, supported by affidavits sworn to before a Justice of the Peace, which we think out potatoes all creation. Mr. David B. Shepherd, of Otsego, proves as aforesaid, that on the third day of last month, (Oct.) he did, between 4 o'clock, A. M. and 15 minutes past 7, P. M., "pull the vines, dig, and pick up three hundred and six bushels of potatoes."

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

THE members of the Kalamazoo Mutual Insurance Company are hereby notified, that the following assessments have been made by the directors, on all notes in force on the following days, to wit:

January 1st, 1843	1 1-2 per cent.
February 20th "	2 " "
March 22nd "	1-2 " "
April 11th "	1-2 " "
May 1st "	1 " "
Sept. 1st "	1 " "

Making 7 per cent.

Said per cent to be cast on the original amount of the premium note, without reference to any previous endorsements, and to be paid on or before the first day of November next either at the office of the Company, or to a duly authorized agent who will be furnished with the roll under the seal of the company.

All who neglect to pay their assessments are referred to Section 2nd of Article 2nd of the By Laws attached to each policy, for the consequences.

It is confidently expected that the members will be prepared to pay their assessments PROMPTLY, as by so doing, the company can relieve themselves of their present indebtedness, and increase their future usefulness.—Should any one neglect or refuse to pay when called upon, suits will be instituted for the amount of the premium notes, which in all cases will be collected.

Office of the Kal. M. Ins. Co.
Kalamazoo, Sep. 25, 1843.

A. T. PROUTY, Sec'y.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FOR THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

Michigan.		Pitts. Relief N.	12 1-2 dis
F. & M. B'k,	par	Erie Relief Notes,	25 dis
B'k of St. Clair,	par	New York, New Jersey	
Mich. Insurance Co.	par	and New England	par
Oakland County b'k	par	Bank of Buffalo	5 dis
River Raisin b'k.	par	Clinton County	50 dis
Mer. b'k Jack. co	broke	Watervliet	50 dis
Bank of Michigan	75 dis	Commer. b'k Buff.	35 dis
State Scrip,	10 dis	Com. b'k Oswego	50 dis
Ohio.		Bank of Lyons,	50 dis
Specie paying bk's	1 dis	B'k America, Buff.	40 dis
B'k of Cincinnati	broke	B'k Commerce, do	40 dis
Chillicothe,	10 dis	B'k of Oswego,	40 dis
Cleveland,	55 dis	B'k of Lodi,	25 dis
Com. Bank Sciota	50 dis	Binghampton,	40 dis
Lake Erie	30 dis	Cattaraugus County,	40 dis
Fur's B'k, Canton	60 dis	Erie, do	50 dis
Granville,	80 dis	Mech. B'k Buff	50 dis
Hamilton,	50 dis	Mer. Ex. B'k,	50 dis
Lancaster,	50 dis	Millers b'k Clyde	50 dis
M. & Trader's Cin.	15 dis	Phoenix b'k Buff.	40 dis
Manhattan,	90 dis	Tonawanda,	40 dis
Niami Exp. Co.	75 dis	U. S. b'k Buffalo	35 dis
Urbana B'king Co.	75 dis	Western N. Y.	35 dis
Indiana.		Staten Island	55 dis
St. b'k & Branches,	2 dis	Olean,	40 dis
State Scrip,	50 dis	Allegany County	60 dis
Illinois.		St. Law. (Stock and	
State Bank,	65 dis	Real Estate Notes,) 60 dis	
Shawnee Town,	65 dis	St. Law. at'k notes	80 dis
Kentucky.		State b'k, Buffalo	75 dis
All good Banks	4 dis	Wash. b'k N. Y.	75 dis
Pennsylvania.		Union b'k Buff.	30 dis
Specie paying,	1 dis	Canada.	
Erie,	6 dis	All	2 to 3 dis
Wisconsin.			
Frie and Marine Insu.	4 dis		
distance Co. Checks,	4 dis		

YPSILANTI HORTICULTURAL GARDEN AND NURSERY.

This establishment now comprises fourteen acres, closely planted with trees and plants, in the different stages of their growth. Twenty thousand trees are now of a suitable size for setting.

The subscribers offer to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Grape Vines, and Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, Splendid Peonies, Double Dahlias, &c.—The subscribers have also a large Green House, well filled with choice and select plants in a good condition.

All orders by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to, and trees carefully selected and packed in mats; and if desired, delivered at the depot in Ypsilanti.

Catalogues can be had at the Nursery.

E. D. & Z. K. LAY

Ypsilanti, April 25, 1843.

1843.

LAWSON, HOWARD & CO.
PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,

(At the Ware-house lately occupied by W. T. Pease, foot of Shelby street,) DETROIT;

Will make liberal cash advances, on Flour, Ashes and other Produce consigned to them for sale or shipment to Eastern Markets, and will contract for the transportation of the same. 6-ly

*. Also, will make like advances and contracts at the Ware-house of SACKETT & EYE ET T. Jackson.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

The best patterns of Small and Breaking-Up Ploughs can be found at the Jackson Steam Furnace.
Jackson, April 1, 1843.

FRESH Farm and Garden Seeds, warranted of the first quality, for sale by DUNN & GROSS, No. 6 Main street, St. Louis, Missouri.

The collection consists of Farm and Garden Seeds—Red and White Clover, Lucerne (or French Clover,) English Perennial, Rye Grass, Blue Grass Orchard Grass Red Top or Herds Grass. Also: Mangel Wortzel and French Sugar Beet, Ruta Baga Turnep &c.—and a variety of Agricultural Implements, &c., for sale at the **MISSOURI SEED STORE.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

Influence of Women.

If men hold the political power of society, women have mainly in their hands the more important moral power. There cannot be a moral community where they are licentious; there cannot be a refined society where they are neglected and ignorant. Upon them depend the earliest education and first impressions of their children. They regulate, or materially influence, the principles, opinions and the manners of their husbands and their sons. Thus the sound and healthful state of society depends on them. It is a remarkable historical fact, that the wife of Oliver Cromwell endeavored to recall the exiled king, and that all his children save one were loyal. We must believe they derived their feelings, from their mother. Alfred, one of the most extraordinary men of the age, who rescued his country from her enemies by his courage, and by his wisdom and energy raised her from extreme barbarism to a high degree of civilization, in his youth was given to idleness and pleasure. His mother roused in him the ambition and virtue that made him the admiration of the world for a thousand years.—Napoleon said that to the manner in which his mother formed him at an early age he principally owed his subsequent elevation. It was his opinion that the future good or bad conduct of a child depends upon the mother.

Mothers, while you are proud of this distinction, remember the responsibility it imposes on you. Be worthy of it.—[Judge Hopkinson.]

EXTRACT FROM LACON.—We find the following in this book of searching philosophical scraps.

"If a private country gentleman in Cheshire, about the year 1730, had not been overturned in his carriage, it is extremely probable that America, instead of being a free republic at this moment, would have continued a dependent colony of England. This country gentleman happened to be Augustus Washington, Esquire, who was thus accidentally thrown into the company of a lady who afterwards became his wife, who emigrated with him to America, and in the year Seventeen Hundred and Thirty-two, at Virginia, became the envied mother of George Washington the Great."

REGULATE YOUR THOUGHTS.—A man is thinking even while at work;—why may he not be thinking about what is useful? Study is intended to discipline the mind. Let your mind be kept under the check and rein, while your hands are employed. Revolve in your mind what you have last been reading.—Commit useful things to your memory, and turn these over in your thoughts, while you ply the hammer or the wheel. Remember that most of the matchless effusions of Robert Burns were conceived while he was toiling after his plough. Moreover, there is such as study without books. Keep your mind in an inquiring mood, and you cannot be in any situation where you may not be learning.

Honesty of Purpose.

No young man can prosper in life, unless he commences his career with strict honesty of purpose. With a steady aim to virtuous action and a scrupulous regard for the rights of others, he is sure to meet with prosperity. While those who turn about and equivocate, and strive for wealth, not much caring how it is obtained, are looked upon with suspicion and distrust—the truly honest are respected and beloved, and are regarded as valuable and influential citizens. In all cases and at all times an honest man can be safely trusted.—He takes no advantage of circumstances or conditions.

"An honest soul is like a ship at sea,
That sleeps at anchor when the ocean's calm,
But when she rages and the wind blows high,
He cuts his way with skill and majesty."

Let young men especially, so habituate themselves to a life of honesty, that no consideration will tempt them from the path of duty. Then they will assuredly prosper.—Whatever they undertake will go on regularly and triumphantly, until all their wishes are crowned with complete success.

WILLIAM C. BOUCK, the present Chief Magistrate of New York, and whose office is only second in importance and influence to that of the President of the Union, says he has often gone to the plough before daylight, and from it after dark, while laboring in his younger days upon his father's farm. From his boyhood until he was twenty-two years of age, he says no common laborer on his father's farm did more work than himself, either in clearing land or in the harvest field.

PRODUCTIVE FARMING.—A gentleman paid \$1,990 for a cranberry meadow near Boston, built a dam so as to flood it at pleasure, (for 150) and thereby protect the vines from frosts; and this season he has had a crop of seven hundred bushels, worth \$1,400 in this market. We have this on the authority of the New England Farmer.

"The 'MICHIGAN FARMER' is one of the neatest and cheapest periodicals in the country—it being a large and handsome quarto of 8 pages, published twice a month, at only *One Dollar* a year. While its editorial columns display sound judgment and ability, the other departments contain original and selected articles of the best kind. The farmers of our young and thriving state ought, and no doubt will sustain Mr. Moore in his laudable undertaking. And, as this paper will have to depend upon its subscriptions alone for support, it is very necessary that prompt pay, and a good deal of it, is forthcoming to warrant its successful continuance."—*Michigan Dem.*

"The 'MICHIGAN FARMER AND WESTERN AGRICULTURALIST,' has just been laid upon our table, and we cannot allow our paper to go to press, without saying a word in its praise.—It is printed on clear type, in quarto form, upon fine paper, and contains much useful and interesting matter. We commend it to the patronage of every agriculturist in the State."—*Michigan State Gazette.*

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

Agents for the Farmer.

MESSRS. LEVI P. GREGG, HIRAM C. HODGE, WM. L. HUBBARD, and PERRY E. FREEMAN, are Traveling Agents for this journal—and authorized to solicit subscriptions, receive moneys, and give receipts for the same.

Remittances by Mail.

"A Post-master may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself."—*Post Master General.*

SUBSCRIBERS to the MICHIGAN FARMER and all persons wishing to become such within the United States will observe by the above that by transmitting their orders through the Post-master of the place where they reside, who is legally authorized to act in the premises, the expense of postage may be saved.

Special Notice.

In order to place the Farmer within the reach of every individual, it will be furnished to Clubs, Post-masters and Agents at the following extremely low

TERMS:

Whole Volume.		Half Volume.	
1 copy 12 months	\$1.	1 copy 6 months	50 cents.
4 " "	3	3 " "	\$2
7 " "	5	14 " "	5
15 " "	10	30 " "	10

Payments to be made as above stated, and free of postage. Address

D. D. T. MOORE, Jackson, Mich.

October 2, 1843.

THE MARKETS.

JACKSON, Nov. 16, 1843.

THE WHEAT MARKET has improved since our last quotations. Buyers are paying 48 and 50 cents, according to quality. Flour, \$3.25.

PORK.—But little pork has been brought in, and the price is not yet established. It is selling from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per hundred.

ANN ARBOR, Nov. 13.

Wheat 53 cents per bushel; flour \$3.25 per barrel.

BUFFALO, Nov. 11.

Millers and produce dealers were taken all aback yesterday on account of a pretty heavy advance in the rate of freights, upon the canal. Purchases; therefore, were not very extensively made. We heard of sales of only 400 bbls. Ohio flour at \$3.81—and 200 Michigan at the same. A lot of Michigan wheat from Monroe brought 79, and another, Indiana, 78. Corn has advanced a trifle. A small sale of 300 bushels was made at 84c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.

Flour is without material change to day, but not so brisk. Some sales have been made a little below \$4.75. Sales 3000 bushels Ohio corn, via canal, at 54c. weight. 3000 bushels Rye at 70c. delivered. 2000 do Barley, 52c. Pots, good demand at \$6.50. Pearls, 5.25.

SOUTHDOWN & LEICESTER SHEEP.

The Subscriber has about 200 SOUTHDOWN and LEICESTER SHEEP, which he will sell for cash—or exchange for farming horses, or oats. Enquire at the National Hotel, Detroit. THOS. CHASE. Detroit, Oct. 17, 1843.

CASH FOR WHEAT AND FLOUR!

THE Subscribers will pay CASH for Wheat and Flour at the ware-house of Sackett & Everett, near the Rail-road Depot, Jackson.

LAWSON, HOWARD, & Co.

THE WEATHER.—We have had a glorious thaw. To-day (Nov. 16,) the weather is warm and pleasant—more like May than November. The air is balmy—the sun shines brightly—but the roads are muddy.